

Government of Karnataka
Department of School Education (Pre-University)

EDUCATION (52)
1st PUC Revised Question Bank
2024-25

Education (52) I PUC Question Bank Committee

: COORDINATOR :

Dr Nagaraja B. Marenavara
Education Lecturer
Govt. Pre-University College, Vadagavi
Belagavi Dist. (DD0219)

: MEMBERS :

Shri Kotrappa S.
Education Lecturer
S.U.J.M. PU College, Harappanahalli,
Vijayanagar Dist. (CC0203)

Shrimati Nirupama V. Nayak
Education Lecturer
Janata Vidyalaya PU College, Dandeli
Uttara Kannada Dist. (QQ0021)

Shri Gururaj Hanchinal
Education Lecturer
Mothi Veerappa Govt. PU College,
Davanagere (GD0015)

Shri Rajappa M.
Education Lecturer
Govt. Pre-University College, Hosakere
Jagalur Tq. Davanagere Dist. (GD0294)

Department of School Education (Pre-University)
18th Cross, Malleswaram, Bengaluru-12

: Table of Contents :

Unit No.	Name of the Unit	Page No.
1	Concept of Education	1 – 3
2	Development of Individual	3 – 4
3	Learning	5 – 7
4	Group Dynamics	7 – 8
5	Education and Society	9 – 10
6	Educational Economics	10 – 11
7	Guidance and Counseling	12 – 13
8	Health Education	13 – 15
9	Value Based Education	16 – 17
10	Environmental Education	18 - 19

Government of Karnataka
Department of School Education (Pre-University)
1st PUC : Education (52) : Question Bank : 2024-25

General instructions:

1. The question paper format of the annual examination consists of sections A, B, C, D, and E.
2. In Section-A, MCQ, FIB, MF, one word/sentence questions can be interchanged.
3. Examine closely the nature of the questions related to HOTS and answer.
4. The question paper setters should give preference to the questions from the Question Bank.

UNIT_1 : CONCEPT OF EDUCATION

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. The meaning of the term 'EDUCARE'
a) To bring up b) To lead out c) To train d) To Enjoy
2. The meaning of the term 'EDUCERE'
a) To Practice b) To think c) To lead out d) To bring up
3. The agency of education which develops our powers with consciously directed efforts
a) Family b) School c) Television d) News Papers
4. Source that provides education in a wider sense.
a) Society b) Family c) Mass Media d) All are correct
5. The 'Bi-Polar process of education' is an action-reaction between ____
a) Teacher-Society b) Teacher-Student c) Teacher-Curriculum d) Teacher-Family
6. The Tri-Polar process of education' is an action-reaction between ____
a) Family-Student-Principal c) School-Society-Family
b) Teacher-Student-Family d) Teacher-Student-Curriculum
7. "By Education, I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit". This definition is given by -
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Rousseau c) John Dewey d) Dr. Radhakrishnan
8. Identify the educational thinker who became the president of India-
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Radhakrishnan c) Swamy Vivekananda d) J Krishnamurthy
9. "Education is the process through which the child makes its internal to external". This is said by
a) Gentile b) Froebel c) Garret d) Woodworth
10. "Education is the natural, harmonious and progressive development of man's innate powers" defined by
a) Pestalozzi b) Froebel c) Krishnamurthy d) Radhakrishnan
11. The school, 'Children's House' was founded by ____
a) Gandhiji b) Rousseau c) Pestalozzi d) Montessori
12. The word which is derived from Latin terms 'Psyche and Logos' is
a) Psychology b) Philosophy c) Sociology d) Guidance
13. "Philosophy is a logical enquiry into the nature of reality". This definition is given by ____
a) Rayment b) Froebel c) Radhakrishnan d) Montessori
14. "Psychology is the positive science of behavior" the definition is given by ____
a) Watson b) Harry Johnson c) Morris d) Nicholas
15. Identify the individual aim of education among these.
a) Health b) Knowledge c) Character d) All are correct
16. Identify the social aim of education among these.
a) Citizenship b) Culture c) National Integration d) All are correct

17. "Education is the creation of sound mind in a sound body" stated by__
 a) Thorndike b) Aristotle c) Raybern d) Garret
18. "True education ought to be a kind of insurance against unemployment" said by_
 a) Aristotle b) Rousseau c) Gandhiji d) Swamy Vivekanand
19. Educational step to taken to achieve the aim of national integration
 a) Special importance to the National Anthem and the National Flag.
 b) To celebrate national days in a meaningful manner.
 c) To celebrate the birthdays of those who sacrificed their lives for the nation.
 d) To carry out all the above functions.
20. The aim of education is 'to love the mankind by putting end to the wars between the nations'
 a) Regionality c) Protection of culture
 b) Internal Brotherhood d) Social Contract

II. Match the following

- | A | B |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Educare | - To Bring up |
| 2) Educere | - To Lead out |
| 3) Father of Sociology | - August Compte |
| 4) Child Centered Education System | - Rousseau |
| 5) Father of 'kindergarten' system | - Froebel |
| 6) Didactic Apparatus | - Montessori |
| 7) Etymology of 'Philosophy' | - Philo and Sophia |
| 8) The meaning of psychology | - The study of behavior |
| 9) Emile | - Rousseau's Educational Book |
| 10) Character | - Moral quality |
| 11) National Integration means | - The feeling of unity in diversity |
| 12) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam | - International Brotherhood |

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks

(Educatum, Swami Vivekananda, J. Krishnamurthy, Lodge, Philosophy, Psychology, Educational Sociology, Socrates, School, Culture)

- 1) The etymological term of education which gives the meaning of 'to train' is _____
- 2) "Education is the manifestation of the divine perfection already existing in man". This is said by _____
- 3) The book 'Education as Service' was written by _____
- 4) "Life is education, education is life" stated by _____
- 5) 'Love of wisdom' can be understood as _____
- 6) The Latin terms Psyche', and 'Logos' formed the word _____
- 7) "The science of studying the relationship between education and society" is _____
- 8) "Knowledge is power" said by _____
- 9) "The National Integration can't be built by bricks and mortar, chisel and hammer. But it is silently growing in the minds of people through education" the statement by the educationist _____
- 10) The collection of traditional customs and values and ideals of life is _____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) What is the narrow meaning of education? | 7) State the meaning of knowledge. |
| 2) What is Philosophy? | 8) Who is a democratic citizen? |
| 3) Define Psychology. | 9) What is national integration? |
| 4) What is the meaning of Sociology? | 10) What is the meaning of culture? |
| 5) What is education in Krishnamurthy's view? | 11) What is Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam? |
| 6) What is education in Montessori's view? | |

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- 1) State the narrow meaning of education.
- 2) What is the wider meaning of education?
- 3) 'Education is a Bi-polar process' Clarify.
- 4) 'Education is a Tri-polar process' Clarify.
- 5) Name any two Indian educational thinkers.
- 6) Name any two western educational thinkers.
- 7) What is education in the view of Dr. Radhakrishnan?
- 8) Name the two important books written by Rousseau.
- 9) State any two bases of education.
- 10) State any two individual aims of education.
- 11) Name any two social aims of education.
- 12) What are the two characteristics of a democratic citizen?

VI. TEN-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 35-40 sentences)

- 1) Collect and write the statements of Indian and Western educationists on the meaning of education.
- 2) 'Philosophy and psychology are the bases of education'. Justify the statement.
- 3) What are the Individual aims of education? Write a note on any two.
- 4) What are the social aims of education? Explain any two.

UNIT 2 : DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. The term that refers to overall changes occurring in both quantitative and qualitative aspects-
a) Growth b) Development c) Heredity d) Environment
2. Identify the principle of development in these.
a) Development is a continuous process c) Development follows a uniform pattern
b) Development is an individual process d) All are correct
3. The period of later childhood is ____
a) 2 to 6 Year b) 13 to 18 Year c) 6 to 12 Year d) 18 to 25 Year
4. The period of Adolescence is ____
a) 2 to 6 Year b) 21 to 30 Year c) 6 to 12 Year d) 13 to 18 Year
5. The developmental characteristic of Early-Childhood
a) Learn by rote memory. c) Girls and boys play together
b) Curiosity of surroundings d) All are correct
6. The stage of development which is known as 'Gang Period'
a) Infancy b) Adolescence c) Later-Childhood d) Early-Childhood
7. The term Adolescence is derived from the Latin word
a) Adulteration b) Admin c) Adolescere d) Adult
8. The stage of development in which there is a maximum change in the body due to the secretion of hormones by the endocrine glands
a) Infancy b) Babyhood c) Early childhood d) Adolescence
9. The real determinants of heredity are ____
a) Genes b) Cells c) Physical Traits d) Cognitive Traits
10. If a child gains 3 inches height, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg in weight between in the age of 2-6 years, then the developmental stage of the child is-
a) Early childhood b) Later childhood c) Babyhood d) Adolescence
11. Identify the incorrect law of heredity-
e) Law of similarity f) Law of variation g) Law of regression h) Law of continuity

II. Match the following

- | A | B |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Growth refers to | - Quantitative Change |
| 2) Period of 2-6 years | - Early-childhood |
| 3) Period of 6-12 years | - Later-childhood |
| 4) Gang Period | - Later-childhood |
| 5) Adolescence | - To grow to maturity |
| 6) Period of 13-18 years | - Adolescence |
| 7) Determinants of heredity | - Genes |
| 8) Law of similarity | - Heredity |
| 9) XX chromosomes | - Gender determinants of Female |
| 10) XY chromosomes | - Gender determinants of Male |

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks

(Growth, Babyhood, Adolescence, Heredity, 46, Environment)

- 1) The physical changes takes place in the person is called ____
- 2) Elizebeth B. Hurlock proposes the age of 2nd week to 2 years is ____
- 3) The stage in the development is called 'the period of stress and strain' ____
- 4) The sum total of inborn individual traits" is called as ____
- 5) The total number of chromosomes inherited in humans is ____
- 6) The external conditions that influence the growth and development of individuals ____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) What is growth? | 4) What is the meaning of 'Adolescence.' |
| 2) What is the meaning of development? | 5) Define the term 'Heredity'. |
| 3) Mention the period of infancy. | 6) What is environment? |

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- 1) State any two principles of growth and development.
- 2) Write two characteristics of the physical development of early-childhood.
- 3) Write two characteristics of the cognitive development of early-childhood.
- 4) Mention two characteristics of physical development of later childhood.
- 5) Write the two characteristics of the cognitive development of later childhood?
- 6) State any two characteristics of social development of later childhood.
- 7) What are the two characteristics of emotional development of later childhood?
- 8) State two characteristics of physical development of adolescents.
- 9) State two characteristics of the cognitive development of adolescents.
- 10) Write down the two characteristics of social development of adolescents.
- 11) State any two characteristics of emotional development of adolescents.
- 12) State any two laws of heredity.

VI. FIVE-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 15-20 sentences)

- 1) List the differences between growth and development in a table.
- 2) List the stages of development suggested by Elizabeth B. Hurlock in a table.
- 3) Explain the principles of growth and development.
- 4) State the characteristics of physical and cognitive development of early-childhood.
- 5) State the characteristics of physical and cognitive development of later childhood.
- 6) Explain the physical and cognitive development of adolescents.
- 7) State the causes for heightened emotionality in adolescents.
- 8) Briefly explain the problems of adolescents.
- 9) Suggest the remedies to the problems faced by adolescents.
- 10) Explain the role of environment in growth and development.

UNIT_3 : LEARNING

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. "Learning is the modification of behaviour through experience" defined by_
a) Skinner b) Gates c) Johns d) Meril
2. "Learning is the relationship between stimulus and response" defined by_
a) Thorndike b) Reyburn c) Watson d) Johnson
3. Identify the word which is not a part of the learning process as suggested by Smith
a) Drive b) Goal c) Obstacle d) Development
4. Identity the characteristic of learning among these
a) An active Process c) Organization of experience
b) Product of environment d) All are correct
5. The 8 types of learning are sequentially created in the shape of a pyramidal hierarchy by__
a) Taylor b) Gagne c) Scott d) Johnson
6. The highest level of learning in a pyramid-shaped hierarchy of learning is
a) Signal Learning b) Rule Learning c) Problem Solving d) Concept Learning
7. The profounder of the Developmental Learning Theory.
a) Levin b) Davison c) Jean Piaget d) Adam Smith
8. Find out the incorrect stage with respect to the Piaget's developmental learning theory.
a) Sensory-Motor c) Formal Operational
b) Preoperational d) Preparation
9. Identify the name of proponent of Discovery Learning Theory
a) Milton b) J S Bruner c) Smith d) Marshal
10. The Mastery Learning Theory was proposed by_
a) Gilbert b) B S Bloom c) Boring d) Serovesky
11. The learning theory that suggested an assessment technique called 'criterion referenced tests'
a) Mastery Learning c) Observational learning
b) Constructive approach of learning d) Discovery learning
12. The concentration of consciousness upon one subject is called as
a) Tension b) Attention c) Memory d) Motivation
13. Identify the psychologist, who conducted an experiment on identical twins to get result of maturation.
a) Bouncer b) Henry Smith c) Arnold Gesel d) Gardner
14. A technique to create attention
a) Question-Answer Method c) Practical oriented teaching
b) Peaceful Environment d) All are correct
15. The site of ice-cream elicits water mouth, the site of onion makes one shed tears. Such instances justify which type of learning suggested by Gagne?
a) Signal Learning b) Chain Learning c) Rule Learning d) Verbal Association
16. Find out the learning type of Gagne which distinguished between the words like Hear-Here, Hare-Hair, There-Their in English language with similar pronunciations.
a) Chain Learning b) Concept Learning c) Discrimination Learning d) Rule Learning
17. Ramesh, a student studying in class 8, has the ability to grasp the lessons taught by the teacher in the class faster than his classmates. It means.
a) Ramesh is more mentally mature than his classmates.
b) Ramesh has achieved more physical maturity than his classmates.
c) Ramesh is less mentally mature than his classmates.
d) Ramesh is less physically mature than his classmates.

- 18. Identify the correct sequence of steps in observational learning by Albert Bandura.**
- Acquisition, Retention, Performance, Consequences
 - Acquisition, Consequences, Retention, Performance
 - Retention, Acquisition, Performance, Consequences
 - Performance, Retention, Acquisition, Consequences
- 19. Learning theory proposed that can effectively use by providing imitative models in the learning of skills, language and in the leaning of fine arts.**
- Observational learning
 - Mastery Learning
 - Discovery Learning
 - Cognitive Learning
- 20. The teacher observes that a student is drawing a scene that is being taught in the class. Seeing the beautiful painting, the teacher tells the child, "Next, you will become a wonderful painter." Here, what kind of experience did the child get from the teacher?**
- Extrinsic Motivation
 - Intrinsic Motivation
 - Stressful Learning
 - Guidance towards Goal

II. Match the following

A	B
1) Discrimination Learning	- A type of Gagne's learning
2) Proponent of Developmental learning	- Jean Piaget
3) Proponent of Discovery learning	- J. S. Bruner
4) Proponent of Mastery learning	- Benjamin S. Bloom
5) Remedial Teaching	- Contribution of Mastery Learning
6) Proponent of observational learning	- Albert Bandura
7) Motivation	- Energizes
8) Reward and punishment	- External motives
9) Attention	- Concentration of mind
10) Repetition	- A suggest to improve memory

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks

(Obstacle, Sensory Stage, Mastery Learning, Observational Learning, Motivation, Signal Learning, Reward, Practical Teaching, Memory)

- Smith suggested three aspects of the learning process, a drive, a goal. The other one is _____
- The first stage in the stages of Piaget's developmental theory of learning is _____
- Learning theory that suggested measures such as 'remedial teaching and continuous evaluation' _____
- According to Albert Bandura, children learn through imitating other's behaviors is called _____
- The direction and regulation of behaviour towards a goal is _____
- The first learning type among the 8 learning types in the hierarchical pyramid shape is _____
- An example for strategies to motivation _____
- An example for technique to create attention _____
- The power of retaining and remembering what has previously been learnt is called _____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- Define learning.
- Who is the proponent of discovery learning?
- Who is the proponent of mastery learning?
- What is maturation?
- What is motivation?
- State the etymology term of motivation.
- What is the meaning of attention?
- Define memory.

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- Write any two characteristics of learning.
- State the two educational implications of developmental learning theory.
- Write the two educational implications of discovery learning theory.
- Write the two educational implications of the theory of mastery learning.
- Write the two educational implications of the theory of observational learning.
- Write any two stages of observational learning theory.
- What are the two types of motivation?

- 8) Mention any two strategies for motivation.
- 9) What are the two types of attention?
- 10) Write any two characteristics of attention.
- 11) State any two techniques to create attention.
- 12) Mention any two types of memory.

VI. FIVE-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 15-20 sentences)

- 1) Briefly explain the characteristics of learning.
- 2) Create Gagne's 8 learning types in sequentially in a hierarchical pyramid shape.
- 3) Explain the stages of Piaget's cognitive development.
- 4) Write down the educational implications of developmental learning theory.
- 5) Mention the advantages of discovery learning theory.
- 6) List out the educational implications of mastery learning theory.
- 7) State the educational implications of Bandura's theory of social learning.
- 8) Write the educational implications of constructive approach to learning.
- 9) How motivation influences learning? Explain.
- 10) Explain the effects of attention on learning.
- 11) What are the factors that influence memory? Explain.
- 12) Give suggestions to improve memory.

UNIT 4 : GROUP DYNAMICS

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. The term 'Dynamics' was first used by_
 - a) Rousseau
 - b) Kurt Levin
 - c) Piaget
 - d) Cartright
2. The word Dynamics is derived from the Greek language is
 - a) Diarchy
 - b) Dias
 - c) Dynamo
 - d) Dynasty
3. Identify the example which is incorrect for social groups
 - a) Family
 - b) Classmates
 - c) Friendship
 - d) People gathered at fair
4. Identify the incorrect with respect to the characteristics of the group
 - a) Interaction
 - b) Common goal
 - c) Static
 - d) Common Interest
5. The knowledge of changes that takes place within the groups is called
 - a) Modification
 - b) Transmission
 - c) Group Dynamics
 - d) Regression
6. Classified the social groups into Primary Group and Secondary Group by_
 - a) Sumner
 - b) Levin
 - c) Crutch Field
 - d) C H Colley
7. There is an intimate and face-to-face relationship among the members is called as_
 - a) Crowding
 - b) Out Group
 - c) Primary Group
 - d) Secondary Group
8. The characteristic of the primary group is
 - a) Intimacy
 - b) Small in size
 - c) Continuity in relation
 - d) All are correct
9. Groups are divided into two major types, ingroup and outgroup by_
 - a) Mayer
 - b) Franklin
 - c) Sumner
 - d) Piaget
10. Identify the qualities from the following that a good leader should possess.
 - a) Must have more knowledge and intelligence
 - b) Should have faith and confidence in one's abilities.
 - c) Should be able to take appropriate decisions.
 - d) All the above are correct
11. If all powers of the group are concentrated in the leader, then it is called__ style of leadership.
 - a) Aristocratic
 - b) Democratic
 - c) Autocratic
 - d) Laissez Faire

II. Match the following

- | A | B |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) 'Dynamo' meaning | - Force |
| 2) Reciprocity | - Characteristic of group |
| 3) Family | - Example of primary group |
| 4) Work Place | - Example of secondary group |
| 5) Leader of the Classroom | - Teacher |
| 6) A person who leads the group | - The leader |
| 7) Decentralization of Power | - Democratic Leadership |
| 8) Concentrated of power | - Autocratic leadership |
| 9) Member-Centered | - Laissez-faire Leadership |

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks

(Social Group, Norms, Teacher, Leadership, Intimacy, CH Cooley, Sumner, Workplace, Democratic)

- 1) A collection of human beings who are brought into human relationships is called _____
- 2) A common Characteristic of a social group is _____
- 3) A person who is known as the 'leader of the class group' _____
- 4) The activity of influencing people to strive willingly for mutual objectives _____
- 5) A Characteristic of primary groups is _____
- 6) Those classified as primary group and secondary group _____
- 7) Classified the groups as in-group and out-group by _____
- 8) A suitable example of a secondary group is _____
- 9) The leadership style where authority is decentralized and subordinates are permitted to take part in the decision-making is _____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Define the term 'Group Dynamics'. | 5) Write the meaning of leadership. |
| 2) State the etymological word of dynamics. | 6) What is democratic leadership style? |
| 3) State the meaning of social group. | 7) What is autocratic leadership style? |
| 4) What is classroom group? | 8) What is laissez faire leadership style? |

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- 1) Mention the two importance of group dynamics.
- 2) State any two characteristics of social groups.
- 3) What are the types of groups according to C. H. Cooley?
- 4) What are the types of groups according to Sumner?
- 5) What is a primary group? Give an example.
- 6) What is a secondary group? Give an example.
- 7) Name any two styles of leadership.
- 8) State the two advantages of democratic leadership style.
- 9) Write down the two disadvantages of democratic leadership style.
- 10) State the two advantages of autocratic leadership style.
- 11) State the two disadvantages of an autocratic leadership style.

VI. FIVE-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 15-20 sentences)

- 1) State the importance of group dynamics.
- 2) Explain any five characteristics of social group.
- 3) Differentiate between primary and secondary groups.
- 4) Explain the characteristics of primary group.
- 5) List the characteristics of secondary group.
- 6) List out the qualities that a successful leader should possess.
- 7) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of democratic leadership style.
- 8) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of autocratic leadership style.

UNIT_5 : EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. The Latin root word of Society is
a) Sociology b) Social c) Socius d) Socrates
2. "Society is a web of social relationships" defined by_
a) Durkheim b) MacIver-Page c) Weldon d) Giddings
3. A characteristic of society is
a) Culture b) Division of labor c) Interdependence d) All are correct
4. The agencies that provide education in open and distance method
a) In-formal b) Formal c) Non-Formal d) Classical
5. The agency that provides formal education among these
a) School b) Family c) Mass Media d) Open School
6. The agency that provides in-formal education among these
a) School b) Family c) University d) College
7. One of these is an agency that provides non-formal education
a) School b) College c) Society d) Open University
8. Identity the characteristic of National Open School
a) There is no restriction of age limit c) Learning through study centers
b) Interest subjects can be selected d) All are correct
9. Identify the correct full form of IGNOU
a) Indian Government National Open University
b) Indian Government Network of Open University
c) Indira Gandhi National Open University
d) Indira Gandhi Network of Open University
10. The term derived from Latin words Colere/Cultura is_
a) Colour b) Creative c) Culture d) Character

II. Match the following

- | A | B |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) Meaning of Socius | - Companionship |
| 2) University | - Formal agency of education |
| 3) Family | - Informal agency of education |
| 4) Culture | - A collection of beliefs and values of society |
| 5) Life Style | - A characteristic of society |
| 6) Foundation Course | - A course of National Open School |
| 7) September 20, 1985 | - IGNOU established |
| 8) Nalanda Open University | - Bihar |

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks.

(Famulus, Social change, Education, Culture, 1986, Open School, 1989, IGNOU, Open University, Cultural transmission)

- 1) The Roman root word of the term 'Family' _____
- 2) The term is to describe modifications of any aspect of social process and social patterns _____
- 3) A tool that has led to the women empowerment and improve the weaker sections of the society and for scientific knowledge _____
- 4) It is an accumulation of traditional thoughts, values of life and objects is _____
- 5) The National Education Policy came into force in the year of _____
- 6) A system that allows to pursue the schooling without any age restriction _____
- 7) The year of establishment of National Open School _____
- 8) An example for open university is _____
- 9) Higher education system provides through the open and distance learning _____
- 10) The process by which accumulated culture is passed from one generation to the next _____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- 1) Write a definition of society.
- 2) What is the meaning of Family?
- 3) Define the term social change.
- 4) What is cultural transmission?
- 5) What does the word culture mean?
- 6) What is an open school?
- 7) What do you mean by open university?
- 8) Write the full form of IGNOU.

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- 1) Mention any two characteristics of a society.
- 2) What is formal agency of education? Give an example.
- 3) What is informal agency of education? Give an example.
- 4) What is nonformal agency of education? Give an example.
- 5) According to Augburn, state the two main functions of the family.
- 6) State any two characteristics of the National Open School.
- 7) Mention the two courses for learning provided by the National Open School.
- 8) Give two examples of open universities.
- 9) Write any two determining factors of social change.
- 10) What are the two functions of education in transmission of culture?

VI. FIVE-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 15-20 sentences)

- 1) Briefly explain the characteristics of society.
- 2) Explain the functions of school as a formal agency of education.
- 3) Explain the educational functions of the family as an informal agency of education.
- 4) Mention the characteristics of National Open School.
- 5) List the functions of open universities.
- 6) Briefly explain the determining factors of social change.
- 7) 'Education is an instrument of social change.' Justify the statement.

UNIT 6 : EDUCATIONAL ECONOMICS

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. The meaning of the term 'Economics'
 - a) Party Management
 - b) Sports Management
 - c) Office Management
 - d) Household Management
2. Who is known as the 'Father of Economics'?
 - a) Marshall
 - b) Adam Smith
 - c) Davison
 - d) Kurt Levin
3. Harbinson and Mayers called as "the seed and flower of economic development" is
 - a) Education
 - b) Agriculture
 - c) Industrial
 - d) Commerce
4. The word consumption is derived from
 - a) Concern
 - b) Confuse
 - c) Consummate
 - d) Cosmetic
5. The meaning of term Consummate is_
 - a) To Improve
 - b) To Satisfy
 - c) To Engage
 - d) To receive
6. The statement "Education far from being consumption is vital item of capital formation" remarked by_
 - a) Skinner
 - b) Davison
 - c) Watson
 - d) Ryburn
7. Here some definitions are given regarding investment in education. Identify the correct pair.

<u>Commentators</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
1. Edvord Davison	- "Education far from being consumption is vital item of capital formation"
2. Alfred Marshall	- "Education as a national investment"
3. J S Mill	- "Wealth existed for people and people cannot treated as wealth"

 - a) Statement 1 only
 - b) Statement 2 only
 - c) Statement 3 only
 - d) Statements 1,2,3 is correct

8. The development of the country depends upon the availability of which resources?

- a) Natural Resources
 - b) Human Resources
 - c) Capital Resources
 - d) All are correct
- 9. Find out the ways of human resource development among these**
- a) Effective Training for employees
 - b) Providing adult education
 - c) Providing formal education
 - d) All are correct

II. Match the following

- | A | B |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Etymology of Economics | - OIKOS + NOMUS |
| 2) The meaning of Economics | - Science of wealth |
| 3) The meaning of Consumption | - Using goods and services |
| 4) Human Resources | - Educated and skilled people |
| 5) Consummate meaning | - To satisfy |
| 6) Father of Economics | - Adam Smith |
| 7) The meaning of investment | - Capital formation |

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks

(House Management, Economics, Consumption, Marshall, Skill Training, J.S. Mill)

- 1) The meaning of the words OIKOS and NOMUS in Greek ____
- 2) 'The science of wealth' means that ____
- 3) The process of using goods and services in order to satisfy human desires is called as ____
- 4) "Education as a national investment" the statement given by ____
- 5) The best strategy to develop human resources ____
- 6) "Wealth existed for people and people cannot treated as wealth" said by ____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- 1) Define Economics.
- 2) What is Educational Economics?
- 3) What is Consumption?
- 4) State the root word of Consumption.
- 5) What is consumption in education?
- 6) What is the meaning of investment?
- 7) What is Human Resource Development?
- 8) Expand the terms HDI, HRD, UNDP

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- 1) Mention the two importance of educational economics.
- 2) Mention the two necessities of investment in education.
- 3) Name the two types of capital.
- 4) According to Schulz, what are the two benefits of consumption?
- 5) What are the opinions of Alfred Marshall and Davison on investment?
- 6) Name two resources on which the development of nation is depends.
- 7) Mention any two strategies used in the human resource development.

VI. FIVE-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 15-20 sentences)

- 1) Explain the role of education in the economic development.
- 2) 'Education is a consumption' justify this statement.
- 3) 'Education is an investment' justify this statement.
- 4) List the process and strategies of human resource development through education.
- 5) Explain the role of education in the human resource development.

UNIT 7 : GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. The word literally means that to direct, to point out, and to show the path
a) Guidance b) Obstacle c) Curriculum d) Placement
2. Guidance for intellectual growth in relation to the teaching and learning of students
a) Health b) Educational c) Placement d) Vocational
3. Identify which is related to educational guidance among these
a) Selection of curriculum c) Solving indiscipline
b) To check stagnation d) All are correct
4. Which of the following is related to vocational guidance?
a) Selection of Curriculum c) Satisfaction in job
b) To check wastage d) Awareness of courses
5. The incorrect one with respect to the guidance services
a) Information Service c) Placement Service
b) Health Service d) Financial Service
6. Counseling is a _____ process.
a) Three-way b) One-way c) Two-way d) Multy-way
7. Which of the following is incorrect techniques of counseling?
a) Directive Counseling c) Elective Counseling
b) Non-Directive Counseling d) Indirect Counseling
8. The leading exponent of the directive counseling technique.
a) Mayers b) Carl Rogers c) E G Williamson d) Raymont
9. The leading exponent of the non-directive counseling technique.
a) Taylor b) Ryburn c) Williamson d) Carl Rogers
10. It is also known as permissive counseling or client centered counseling.
a) Directive b) Non-Directive c) Elective d) Inventory

II. Match the following

- | A | B |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1) Adjustment in school | - Educational Guidance |
| 2) Future planning | - Vocational Guidance |
| 3) Counseling is a | - Two-way process |
| 4) Counselor centered | - Non-Directive Counseling |
| 5) Exponent of directive Counseling | - E. G. Williamson |
| 6) Exponent of non-directive Counseling | - Carl Rogers |
| 7) Exponent of elective Counseling | - F. C. Thorne |

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks

(Guidance, Educational, Vocational, Individual, Health Service, Counseling, E.G. Williamson, Directive counseling, non-directive counseling)

- 1) The help rendered by a more experienced person to a less experienced person to solve problems ____
- 2) Suggestions given on the courses of education and training is called ____ guidance.
- 3) Suggestions given on production and job satisfaction is called ____ guidance.
- 4) Giving guidance on a personal health, family and sexual issues is ____
- 5) Service relating to diseases, medical services and treatments is called ____
- 6) It is a face-to-face relationship to seeking advice in which counselor as well as counselee.
- 7) Exponent of directive counseling technique ____
- 8) The counselor oriented or counselor centered counseling process is called ____
- 9) The counseling in which counselee participate actively in the process is called as ____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- 1) Define the term 'Guidance'.
- 2) What is educational guidance?
- 3) What is vocational guidance?
- 4) What do you mean by individual guidance?
- 5) Write the meaning of health service.
- 6) Define the term Counseling.
- 7) What is directive Counseling?
- 8) What is non-directive Counseling?

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- 1) Write any two principles of guidance.
- 2) Write the two importance of educational guidance.
- 3) Write the two importance of vocational guidance.
- 4) State the two importance of individual guidance.
- 5) Name any two services of guidance.
- 6) State any two necessities of information service.
- 7) Mention any two necessities of health service.
- 8) Mention any two tests using in inventory service.
- 9) Name any two techniques of Counseling.
- 10) Note any the two advantages of directive Counseling.
- 11) Mention the two advantages of non-directive Counseling.

VI. FIVE-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 15-20 sentences)

- 1) Mention the nature of guidance.
- 2) Briefly explain the principles of guidance.
- 3) Briefly Analyse the importance of educational guidance.
- 4) How does vocational guidance help the students to prepare their future plan?
- 5) Write the importance of individual guidance.
- 6) Write a note on the importance of Counseling.
- 7) List the advantages and disadvantages of directive Counseling.
- 8) Mention the advantages and disadvantages of non-directive Counseling.

UNIT 8 : HEALTH EDUCATION

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. The term 'health' is derived from the old English word Hale. It means,
a) Helpful b) Whole Sale c) Wholeness d) Where
2. The characteristic of a physically healthy person
a) Discouragement b) Obesity c) Sound Sleep d) Malnutrition
3. A factor helpful in the development of physical health of an individual is-
a) Cleanliness b) Relaxation c) Balanced Diet d) All are correct
4. Prevention of gums, protection from germs, wearing cleaned clothes are related to
a) Cleanliness b) Exercise c) Pranayama d) Tension
5. The main nutrients required for growth and repair of the body are__
a) Fat b) Carbohydrates c) Proteins d) Minerals
6. Disease due to deficiency of Vitamin C
a) Rickets b) Beriberi c) Goiter d) Scurvy
7. Disease due to deficiency of Vitamin D
a) Rickets b) Beriberi c) Night Blindness d) Scurvy
8. This mineral helps in the production of thyroxin hormone in the body
a) Sodium b) Iron c) Iodine d) Potassium
9. The characteristic which is incorrect related to mentally healthy individual
a) Self Confidence b) Self-satisfaction c) Mentally stable d) Criminal Mind

10. One of the best measures to promote mental health is
a) Tension b) Frustration c) Stress d) Meditation
11. "The secret of national health lies in the homes of the people," said Florence Nightingale, referring to the importance of
a) Spiritual Health b) Family Health c) Social Health d) Environmental Health
12. The heartbeat of a physically healthy person is between ____beats per minute.
a) 60-100 b) 30-60 c) 50-100 d) 100-160
13. The nutrient is known as 'The sources of energy of the body'
a) Potassium b) Lipids c) Carbohydrates d) Sodium
14. The substance that helps food to move easily in the intestines is ____
a) Fat b) Fiber c) Vitamins d) Minerals
15. Identify the barrier to mental health among these
a) Tension b) Frustration c) Stress d) All are correct
16. The concept of 'Stress' was first put forward in 1936 by____
a) Brewer b) Hans Selye c) Pavlov d) Bandura
17. The Indian philosopher who wrote the book 'Yoga Sutra'
a) Charaka b) Patanjali c) Chanakya d) Vishwamitra
18. Consider the following factors with respect to malnutrition,
I. Lack of food intake II. Lack of food hygiene III. Rise in food price IV. Problem in digestion
Identify the correct causes for malnutrition from the options given below.
a) I & II is correct c) III is only correct
b) II & III correct d) I, II, III, IV are correct

II. Match the following

- | A | B |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Carbohydrates | - Sources of Energy |
| 2) Source of Vitamin D | - Sunlight |
| 3) Iron deficiency | - Anemia |
| 4) Malnutrition | - Lack of nutrients |
| 5) Yoga means | - control of the senses |
| 6) Meditation means | - Thinking |
| 7) Pranayama | - The Stretch of Breath |
| 8) Book of Yoga Sutra | - Patanjali |
| 9) Protection of vassals | - Method of cleanliness |
| 10) State of Mental Distress | - Stress |
| 11) Night blindness | - Vitamin A deficiency |
| 12) Beriberi disease | - Vitamin B deficiency |
| 13) Scurvy disease | - Vitamin C deficiency |
| 14) Rickets disease | - Vitamin D deficiency |
| 15) Universal solution | - Water |

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks

(Health, Relaxation, Goiter, 70-120, Balanced Diet, Malnutrition, Lipids, Vitamin C, Vitamin K, Tension, Kathopanishad, Pranayama)

- 1) The state of complete physical and mental well-being is called as _____
- 2) Drinking beverages, listening music these techniques are helpful to _____
- 3) A disease caused by iodine deficiency in the body _____
- 4) A healthy person's blood sugar levels are usually between _____
- 5) The food containing the essential nutrients in sufficient quantities is _____

- 6) The insufficient, excessive or imbalanced consumption of nutrients is _____
- 7) The substances that consist of fats and oil content are called _____
- 8) Citrus, sour fruits and green vegetables are rich sources of _____
- 9) Vitamin which is essential for blood clotting in our body _____
- 10) The mental, emotional and nervous strain is called _____
- 11) The term 'Yoga' first appeared in the Indian Hindu scripture of _____
- 12) The systematic control of inhalation and exhalation of breath is called _____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) What is health? | 7) What do you mean by tension? |
| 2) Write the meaning of health education. | 8) What does frustration mean? |
| 3) What is relaxation? | 9) What is stress? |
| 4) What is a balanced diet? | 10) What is the meaning of the word Yoga? |
| 5) Define the term 'Malnutrition'. | 11) What is Meditation? |
| 6) Write the meaning of mental health. | 12) Write the meaning of Pranayama. |

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- 1) Name the two dimensions of health.
- 2) State the two importance of health education.
- 3) State the two importance of body cleanliness.
- 4) Write down two ways to maintain the body cleanliness.
- 5) Name the two important nutrients that should be contain in a balanced diet.
- 6) State the two importance of relaxation.
- 7) Write any two techniques for relaxation.
- 8) What are the two advantages of physical exercise?
- 9) Mention the two barriers to mental health.
- 10) State any two importance of yoga.
- 11) State any two importance of meditation.
- 12) Write down the two importance of pranayama.
- 13) Name any two vitamins.
- 14) What are lipids? Give an example.
- 15) Name any two cereals that are rich in carbohydrates.
- 16) Write any two benefits of water.
- 17) Write any two causes for malnutrition.

VI. TEN-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 35-40 sentences)

- 1) Analyse the various dimensions of health.
- 2) List the characteristics of a physically healthy individual.
- 3) Explain the role of cleanliness in the protection of physical health.
- 4) What is the role of relaxation and exercise in the protection of physical health?
- 5) Modify the sources, effects of deficiency of any 5 Vitamins in the form of table.
- 6) Mention the causes and effects of malnutrition. Suggest remedies to prevent malnutrition.
- 7) List out the characteristics of a mentally healthy individual.
- 8) Analyse the importance of yoga and meditation in promoting mental health.
- 9) Analyse the importance of pranayama in promoting mental health.

UNIT_9: VALUE BASED EDUCATION

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. The feeling of satisfaction with one's own characteristics and abilities is called as-
a) Morality b) Promptness c) Self-Control d) Self-Esteem
2. Identify the individual value from below
a) Discipline b) Morality c) Simple Living d) All are correct
3. "The ability to be ready and act quickly on time without delay" is known as
a) Discipline b) Spirituality c) Industriousness d) Promptness
4. Identify the social value from below.
a) Tolerance b) Discipline c) Industriousness d) Self-Esteem
5. The meaning of the term 'Democracy' is
a) Bureaucracy b) Autocracy c) Power of People d) Imperialism
6. Identify the incorrect one with respect to the democratic values
a) Freedom b) Equality c) Responsibility d) Non-Violence
7. "A government of the people, by the people, for the people" defined by_
a) Roosevelt b) Abraham Lincoln c) Jacob Wiener d) Ambedkar
8. Find out the word which means 'to support or to sustain and is derived from Sanskrit root 'Dhr''
a) Dharma b) Artha c) Kama d) Moksha
9. A word with alternative meanings such as salvation, self-realization and ultimate end of the human life is
a) Dharma b) Justice c) Moksha d) Kama
10. Find out the word which is called as 'Steps to self-realization'
a) Vedas b) Purusharthas c) Panchakosha d) Poems
11. Lal Bahadur Shastri once had to travel by train when he was the Prime Minister of India. Even though he could afford an expensive first-class train ticket, he decided to purchase a general class ticket. Find out the value of this attitude of Shastriji.
a) Simple Living b) Industriousness c) Promptness d) Spirituality
12. The scientific temper involves the methods of-
 1. Systematic View
 2. Interpretation
 3. Application of logical ideas
 4. Attitude of research

a) Only 1 and 2 are correct c) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct
b) Only 1 and 4 are correct d) 1,2,3 and 4 are correct
13. The value considered to accept truth on the basis of experimentally proved ideas
a) Morality b) Simple Living c) Scientific Temper d) Discipline
14. According to theory of Purushartha the ultimate end of human life is
a) Observance of Dharma c) Attaining Moksha
b) Achieving Success d) Fulfilling desires

II. Match the following

- | A | B |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Discipline | - To obey the rules |
| 2) Logical thinking | - Scientific temper |
| 3) Moksha means | - Salvation |
| 4) Freedom | - Democratic value |
| 5) Demos + Kratia | - The power of the people |
| 6) Ahimsa is | - The supreme religion |
| 7) Annamaya | - Panchakosha |
| 8) Panchakoshas | - Steps to Self-Realization |

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks

(Discipline, Self-Esteem, Halidek, Simple Living, Gandhiji, Right to Life, Spirituality, Non-Violence, Kama, Argument)

- 1) Obedience, self-control and training that produces orderliness is called as _____
- 2) A good opinion of oneself is _____
- 3) The term 'Secularism' was first used by _____
- 4) A way of living normally and away from luxurious life is called _____
- 5) A person who has set an example by applying the value of 'simplicity' in his life _____
- 6) A democratic value that asserts 'live and let live' _____
- 7) The value of self-awareness and self-realization is _____
- 8) The value refers that, do not have to hurt people, animals or the environment _____
- 9) The desires and aspirations of human are called _____
- 10) The 3 vital parts of scientific temper are - discussion, Analysis and _____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Define the word 'Value'. | 6) Write the meaning of Non-Violence. |
| 2) What is Self-esteem? | 7) What is tolerance? |
| 3) Write the meaning of discipline. | 8) What is scientific temper? |
| 4) What is promptness? | 9) Write the etymology of word dharma. |
| 5) Define democracy. | 10) State the meaning of Moksha |

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- 1) Name any two individual values.
- 2) Name any two social values.
- 3) State the two importance of self-esteem.
- 4) Write any two importance of discipline.
- 5) Mention any two importance of simple living.
- 6) Write down the two importance of industriousness.
- 7) State the two importance of moral value.
- 8) Name any two democratic values.
- 9) Mention the two importance of scientific temper.
- 10) Name any two Purusharthas.
- 11) Name any two ways to attain moksha.
- 12) Name any two Panchakoshas.

VI. FIVE-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 15-20 sentences)

- 1) Write down the importance of values.
- 2) Explain the importance any two individual values.
- 3) Analyse the importance any two social values.
- 4) Briefly explain democratic values.
- 5) Describe the theory of Purushartha with a picture.
- 6) Write a short note on Panchakosha Theory.
- 7) What is the role of education in inculcating values among children as valuable persons in the society?

Unit_10 : Environmental Education

I. Multiple choice questions (choose the appropriate answer from the given options)

1. **The Environment consisting plants, animals, birds, micro-organisms**
 - a) Artificial Environment
 - b) Man-made environment
 - c) Biotic environment
 - d) A-biotic environment
2. **Suitable example for a-biotic environment**
 - a) Bacteria
 - b) Aquatic Livings
 - c) Lakes
 - d) Birds
3. **The major instance of environmental degradation**
 - a) Ozone layer destruction
 - b) Greenhouse effect
 - c) Global warming
 - d) All are correct
4. **The social factor that causes environmental degradation**
 - a) Poverty
 - b) Urbanization
 - c) Modernization
 - d) All are correct
5. **Number of babies born every minute in India as per UNFPA data is**
 - a) 40
 - b) 50
 - c) 60
 - d) 100
6. **Find the environmental pollution among these**
 - a) Water Pollution
 - b) Air Pollution
 - c) Noise pollution
 - d) All are correct
7. **Identify the incorrect with respect to the types of natural resources**
 - a) Water Resource
 - b) Forest Resource
 - c) Energy Resource
 - d) Money Resource
8. **Identify the incorrect among the 4 R's of conservation of natural resources**
 - a) Reduce
 - b) Refuse
 - c) Recycle
 - d) Enquiry
9. **Identify the appropriate measure to protect the environment**
 - a) Using a refrigerator
 - b) Using an air conditioner
 - c) Using solar water heater
 - d) Using plastic bags
10. **The advantages of nature walk is**
 - a) Oxygen intake
 - b) Enjoying the beauty of nature
 - c) Reduce stress
 - d) All are correct.
11. **The activities of the Eco-Club among these**
 - a) Conducting seminars on environmental problems
 - b) Organizing environment related days
 - c) Implementation of rainwater harvesting schemes
 - d) All of the above
12. **An example of not using plastic bags is related to**
 - A. Reduce
 - B. Reuse
 - C. Recycle
 - D. Refuse
13. **Melting the old plastic bottles into make new ones is an example of__**
 - A. Reduce
 - B. Reuse
 - C. Recycle
 - D. Refuse
14. **A substance which cannot be subjected to recycling process**
 - A. Petroleum
 - B. Glass
 - C. Metals
 - D. Plastic bottles

II. Match the following

- | A | B |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1) Biodiversity | - Biotic environment |
| 2) Physical resources | - A-biotic environment |
| 3) Waste disposal | - A problem of urbans |
| 4) Environmental degradation | - Deterioration of environmental quality |
| 5) Eco-Club | - Organization for Environmental Protection |
| 6) Field trips | - To visit Solar Plant |
| 7) Recycling | - Processing of waste materials |
| 8) Use of air conditioner | - Destruction of ozone layer |

III. Select the correct answer from given in the bracket and fill in the blanks

(Environment, Refrigerator, Environmental Degradation, Noise Pollution, Recycling, Reuse, Field trips, Eco-club)

- 1) All the outside factors that acted on the individual since he began life is known as _____
- 2) The home appliance, the use of which causes depletion of the ozone layer, is _____
- 3) The deterioration of the quality of nature due to human activities is called _____
- 4) The gas which is harmful to the environment is _____
- 5) The excessive use of vehicles and burning firecrackers are impact to environment is _____
- 6) The reprocessing of used glass, plastic, iron metals is called _____
- 7) The act of repairing things, buying and using old vehicles is called _____
- 8) The method to inform about environmental conservation by visiting a gohar gas plant, biogas station _____
- 9) An organization of people who love the nature and interested in protecting natural resources _____

IV. ONE-Mark questions (these questions should be answered in one word/sentence)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Define environment. | 6) Give an example for field trips. |
| 2) What is environmental education? | 7) What is the meaning of nature walk? |
| 3) What is environmental degradation? | 8) What is nature game? |
| 4) What does an eco-friendly lifestyle mean? | 9) State the meaning of eco-club. |
| 5) What is the meaning of field trips? | 10) Give an example for alternative sources of energy. |

V. TWO-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 2-3 sentences)

- 1) Name the two types of environment.
- 2) What is biotic environment? Give an example.
- 3) What is abiotic environment? Give an example.
- 4) Mention the two impacts of urbanization on environment.
- 5) Name any two types of natural resources.
- 6) State the two dimensions of natural resource management.
- 7) What are the two approaches of natural resource management?
- 8) Name any two from 4 R's.
- 9) Write the two importance of field trips.
- 10) What are the two benefits of nature game?
- 11) Write the two importance of nature walk?
- 12) Mention any two objectives of eco-club.

VI. TEN-Marks questions (each question should be answered in 35-40 sentences)

- 1) Explain the importance of environment.
- 2) Explain the types of environment.
- 3) Explain the role of 4 R's in conservation of natural resources with examples.
- 4) How can a human being follow an 'eco-friendly lifestyle' in his life?
- 5) Explain the importance of field trips, nature walk and nature games in environmental education.
- 6) Explain the objectives and activities of the eco-club.
- 7) Briefly explain the social and economic factors that causes in environmental degradation.